

On the evolution of power indices in collective bargaining[♠]

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Abstract

Starting point of our (indirect) evolutionary analysis is the sequential bargaining model of Manning (1987) who distinguishes between trade union's power in initial wage and in later employment negotiations. By linking two such collective bargaining situations we can say which of the two (two-dimensional) power constellations is better and thereby derive the power structure endogenously. By distinguishing various measures of (evolutionary or reproductive) success we can identify the forces shaping the relative power indices of trade unions.

[♠]The authors gratefully acknowledge helpful comments by Ronald Bachmann.

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1 Introduction

The literature of collective (but also individual) wage bargaining has been inspired by the cooperative solution of Nash (1950, 1953). The so-called Nash-bargaining solution does not require transferable utility (like the so-called TU-games) and can be justified both axiomatically and by a non-cooperative representation (the so-called (Nash-)demand game) together with an ad hoc but nevertheless very influential idea of equilibrium selection (see Harsanyi and Selten, 1988, and G  th and Kalkofen, 1989). Of all efficient agreements the Nash-bargaining solution picks the one for which the product of agreement dividends (what the parties get in addition to their conflict payoffs) is maximal.

One crucial aspect of the Nash-bargaining solution is its symmetry axiom. Since in most bargaining situations one observes strategic (dis)advantages of one party, this has seriously restricted its predictive success (early experimental tests of the Nash-bargaining solution are Kalisch, Milnor, Nash, and Nering, 1954, Nydegger and Owen, 1975, and Roth and Malouf, 1979). One therefore (see, for instance, Roth, 1979) has generalized the concept by maximizing the product of weighted agreement dividends. The non-negative exponents (the weights) add up to one and measure the power of the respective bargaining parties.¹

A further generalization is due to Manning (1987). His basic idea is that relative bargaining power (as measured by the exponents of agreement dividends) may depend on the issue when (collective) bargaining has to specify at least two different issues, e.g. the (wage) tariff and the employment level. His sequential bargaining model assumes that parties (the trade union and its counterpart) first determine the wage level and then the employment level where bargaining power of the two parties on the first and second stage may be different. Actually extreme asymmetries like these are typically assumed in (micro) economics. So sellers, e.g. monopolists, usually have dictatorial power concerning sales prices whereas customers can dictate how much they order.

A consequence of Manning 1987's generalization is that each pair of power indices in the unit square represents a different bargaining model. This large variety can be viewed as a chance when trying to achieve a better fit in econometric applications but also as a dilemma since hardly anything can be concluded for the result without knowing the two power indices. Our approach tries to resolve this dilemma by not imposing exogenously power indices but by deriving them endogenously. More specifically, we will derive just one evolutionarily stable constellation of power indices in the unit square where the result may, of course, depend on the specification of the evolutionary model.

Methodologically our approach is one of indirect evolution. In indirect evolution one does not model directly the evolution of behavior but of its underlying (institutional) determinants like, for instance, preferences (see G  th and Kliemt, 1998, for a conceptual

¹There are various axiomatic and procedural, i. e. non-cooperative justifications of Nash's bargaining solution which help to understand more thoroughly its basic aspects. Here we do not want to discuss this since our main approach is to analyze the evolution of bargaining power in wage and employment bargaining.

discussion). For the case at hand collective bargaining is determined by the two power indices, as suggested by Manning (1987). The power constellation may, however, change over time in view of past success. One may, for instance, switch to other constellations yielding a larger surplus. This, of course, implies a model of evolutionary selection which we provide by linking two parallel collective bargaining situations. By distinguishing several evolutionary models we can point out what determines each of the two power indices in the model of Manning (1987).

The following section describes the fundamental set up, the special model of Manning (1987, section IV). We then link two parallel bargaining situations what allows us to compare the (evolutionary or reproductive) success of one power constellation with another. Section 4 studies the evolution of two-dimensional bargaining power for the (asymmetric) specification of this linkage whereas section 5 is devoted to the homogeneous but non-linear case. In our Conclusions we summarize and discuss our results.

2 The basic model

Although this is more questionable when collective wage bargaining is more (above the firm level) centralized, a party's bargaining power may depend on the issue, i.e. on the aspect which is to be negotiated like the size of the labour force or the wage tariffs. In collective bargaining at the firm level it may depend on the alternative jobs of employees whether the union is relatively strong or weak when negotiating how large the labour force should be. Similarly, the excess of status quo { wages over social benefits and the (disutility of) work stress can be decisive for union's strength when bargaining about wage tariffs. In this sense of independent bargaining power for wages and employment Manning (1987) has generalized collective wage bargaining where he assumes that items (wages, respectively employment levels) are negotiated sequentially (see Manning, 1987, section I, for some earlier models which qualify as special cases of his general model).

We only introduce the special model² of Manning (1987, section IV). The firm and the trade union negotiate both,

² the wage level w and

² the size L of the labour force.

Payoffs depend on these two variables as follows:

$$\pi(w; L) = f(L) - wL \quad (1)$$

is the firm's profit resulting from total production $f(L)$, depending positively on L , minus labour cost wL . Let $b \geq 0$ denote employees' aspiration level below which they would refuse to work, e.g. by organizing so-called wild strikes and thereby threatening

²The general version allows for more general payoff and production functions.

the (relevance of the) trade union. Manning (1987, p. 128) refers to b as "the level of utility available to union members elsewhere". The trade union is both interested in a high excess wage $(w - b)$ and in a large labour force L . Its simple payoff function is

$$U(w; L) = (w - b)^\alpha L \quad (2)$$

An important aspect of our study is to show

- ² how the level b can be endogenously determined by considering parallel collective negotiations, e.g. for other firms, branches, regions, and
- ² how this influences which bargaining strength one has to expect in the long run.

Parties (the firm management and the trade union)

- ² first select w by maximizing

$$U(w; L)^p \cdot (w; L)^{1-p} \quad \text{or} \quad p \ln U(w; L) + (1-p) \ln (w; L) \quad (3)$$

with $p \in [0; 1]$ measuring the union's bargaining power in wage bargaining and

- ² then determine L via maximizing

$$U(w; L)^q \cdot (w; L)^{1-q} \quad \text{or} \quad q \ln U(w; L) + (1-q) \ln (w; L) \quad (4)$$

for given w where now $q \in [0; 1]$ is the union's bargaining strength when negotiating the employment level L at a given wage w .

For the specific production function

$$f(L) = L^\alpha \quad \text{with} \quad 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad (5)$$

the solution can be easily derived as

$$L^{\alpha-1} = \frac{b}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\alpha + (1-\alpha)p}{\alpha + (1-\alpha)q} \quad (6)$$

and

$$w = \frac{b}{\alpha} (\alpha + (1-\alpha)p) \quad (7)$$

By variation of p and q one can represent special cases in the collective bargaining literature, e.g.

- ² $p = q$ (efficient bargaining; MacDonald and Solow, 1981),
- ² $p = 1 = 1 - q$ (union monopoly; Dunlop, 1944, and Oswald, 1982),
- ² $p \in (0; 1)$, $q = 0$ ("right to manage-models"; Nickell, 1982).

3 Parallel collective negotiations

Collective negotiations do not occur in isolation but parallel with similar negotiations in other firms, branches, and/or regions with might influence each other mutually. Especially "the level of utility available to union members elsewhere" (Manning, 1987, p. 128) will usually and strongly depend on what happens in other collective negotiations (for earlier attempts to capture such dependencies see G  th, 1978). Let us refer by $i = 1, 2$ as the two³ parallel collective negotiations whose payoffs are $V_i(w_i; L_i)$ and $U_i(w_i; L_i)$, respectively, and whose bargaining strengths are given by

$$p_i, q_i \in [0, 1] \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2: \quad (8)$$

The outside option levels b_i are assumed to be interrelated in the form⁴ of

$$b_i = c + dw_j \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j \quad (9)$$

with $c > 0$ and $0 < d < \frac{1}{2^{-2} + 3i + 4^{-}}$. Inserting (9) into the equation (7) for w_i yields

$$w_i = \circ_i + \pm_i w_j \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j \quad (10)$$

where

$$\circ_i = \frac{c}{\tau} [\tau + (1 - \tau)p_i] \quad \text{and} \quad \pm_i = \frac{d}{\tau} [\tau + (1 - \tau)p_i]: \quad (11)$$

The solution of the two equations (10) in w_1 and w_2 is given by

$$w_i = \frac{\circ_i + \pm_i \circ_j}{1 - \pm_i \pm_j} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j: \quad (12)$$

Now \circ_i and \pm_i depend on p_i and \circ_j and \pm_j on p_j so that w_i depends on both, p_i and p_j , what justifies our shorthand

$$w_i = w_i(p_i; p_j) \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j \quad (13)$$

for the two equations (12). Notice that due to $0 < \tau < 1$, $p_1, p_2 \in [0, 1]$, $c > 0$, and the restriction for d one has

$$\begin{aligned} \pm_1 \pm_2 &= \frac{d^2}{\tau^2} [\tau^2 + \tau(1 - \tau)(p_1 + p_2) + (1 - \tau)^2 p_1 p_2] \\ &\cdot \frac{d^2}{\tau^2} [\tau^2 + 2\tau(1 - \tau) + (1 - \tau)^2] = \frac{d^2}{\tau^2} < 1; \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

³Since we want to apply evolutionary ideas when endogenizing the outside option level b , the number 2 reflects the usual number of interacting individuals in evolutionary biology or game theory. It is here assumed for simplification and no restriction of our general approach.

⁴By using the same parameters c , d , and τ we preserve the usual symmetry assumption in evolutionary biology and game theory. Allowing for i-specific parameters would mean to decide between one or two population-interpretation, respectively evolutionary analysis. One could try to justify the specification of job search in case of conflict in bargaining. A simpler interpretation would view c as determined by unemployment benefits and d by how close the work skills, required in both firms are.

$$\phi_i; \pm_i > 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1; 2 \quad (15)$$

what implies

$$w_i(p_i; p_j) > 0 \quad \text{for } i; j = 1; 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j: \quad (16)$$

The solution wages are always well-defined. Inserting them into (9) determines the two outside option levels b_1 and b_2 which in turn allow to compute the employment levels L_1 and L_2 with the help of equation (6). Thus we have accomplished our first task, namely to endogenize the outside option level(s) by introducing interrelated collective labor negotiations. The second challenge to derive the bargaining strength parameters p_i and q_i instead of assuming them exogenously is what we tackle in the next section.

4 On the evolution of bargaining power

Compared to the simple set up of Manning's specific model (Manning, 1987, section IV) we so far have only endogenized the outside option or minimum aspiration levels b_1 and b_2 by linking them to the agreed upon wage in the parallel labor negotiations. This establishes the only structural relationship between the two ongoing labor negotiations⁵.

We do not only want to endogenize these minimum wage requirements b_1 and b_2 but also the power parameters $p_1; p_2; q_1; q_2 \in [0; 1]$. If these can assume all possible constellations (due to the linked negotiations this is now even more dimensional than in case of the Manning-model), hardly anything specific, e.g. regarding efficiency, can be claimed. Let us therefore try to somewhat reduce this large variety of possible power structures as represented by the vectors $(p_1; q_1; p_2; q_2) \in [0; 1]^4$. In doing so we rely on the indirect evolutionary approach which allows to derive the rules of the game instead of imposing them.

An evolutionary game $\Gamma = (M; R(\cdot))$ is defined by

² the strategy/mutant set M which here is given by the set

$$(p; q) \in M = [0; 1]^2 = [0; 1] \times [0; 1] \quad (17)$$

of union's power parameters p and q and by

² the fitness/success function

$$R((p; q); (\bar{p}; \bar{q})) \quad (18)$$

measuring for all $(\bar{p}; \bar{q})$ -monomorphic populations how a strategy/mutant $(p; q)$ would fare in such an environment.

⁵If the firms interact on the same product market, one would have to include an additional structural relationship which is neglected here.

What $R((p; q); (\bar{p}; \bar{q}))$ essentially measures is the tendency of changing the power structure in the sense that for

$$R((p; q); (\bar{p}; \bar{q})) > R((\bar{p}; \bar{q}); (\bar{p}; \bar{q})) \quad (19)$$

the power parameters $(p; q)$ will more likely evolve (the processes which can trigger such adaptation will be discussed in the Discussion below). If there exists some vector $(p^a; q^a) \in M$ such that

$$R((p^a; q^a); (p^a; q^a)) > R((p; q); (p^a; q^a)) \quad (20)$$

for all $(p; q) \in M$ with $(p; q) \neq (p^a; q^a)$ we will say that the power structure $(p^a; q^a)$ is evolutionarily stable.

It remains to define the fitness/success function $R(\cdot)$ for the model at hand. Instead of imposing one specific function $R(\cdot)$ we consider several reasonable candidates like

- (i) $R((p_1; q_1); (p_2; q_2)) = w_1(p_1; p_2);$
- (ii) $R((p_1; q_1); (p_2; q_2)) = (L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2; q_2))^{-1};$
- (iii) $R((p_1; q_1); (p_2; q_2)) = w_1(p_1; p_2) \cdot L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2; q_2);$ or
- (iv) $R((p_1; q_1); (p_2; q_2)) = \frac{w_1(p_1; p_2) \cdot L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2; q_2)}{(L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2; q_2))^{-1}}.$

In case (i) the basic assumption is that trade unions tend to move to power structures yielding higher wages. This makes sense if the power structure $(p; q)$ is mainly resulting from trade union's investments in bargaining strength. A similar justification can be given for cases (iii) and (iv) where trade union's power structure is induced by the total wage bill, respectively by the wage share. Case (ii), where success is measured by the production amount, allows for a less biased influence on the power structure. Here the idea is that the power structure is efficiency enhanced so that both parties could profit from its adaptation.

Let us start with case (i), i.e. with the agreed upon wage level

$$w_i(p_i; p_j) = \frac{w_i^0 + \pm_i^0 p_j}{1 \pm_i \pm_j} \quad \text{for } i, j = 1, 2 \quad \text{and } i \neq j \quad (21)$$

as the (evolutionary or reproductive) success measure. Since $w_i(\cdot)$ does not depend at all on the power indices q_i and q_j , all power indices

$$q_i^{(a)} \in [0; 1] \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2 \quad (22)$$

are (of course, only weakly) stable. From

$$\frac{\partial w_i(p_i; p_j)}{\partial p_i} = \frac{-2(-\pm_i - 1)[-(d(p_j - 1) - \pm_i - 1) - dp_2]}{f^{-2}[d^2(p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1) - \pm_i - 1] + d^2 p_1 p_2 + -d^2[p_1 + p_2 - \pm_i - 2 p_1 p_2]g^2} > 0 \quad (23)$$

we further obtain

$$p_i^a = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1; 2: \quad (24)$$

For the other specifications (ii), (iii), and (iv) an analytic result is (in our view, prohibitively) more difficult. We therefore rely on the numerical plots in Figures 1, 2, and 3 for these three specifications whose clearcut results are as follows:⁶

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \quad & p_i^a = 0; q_i^a = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1; 2 \quad \text{and cases (ii) and (iii)} \\ & p_i^a = 1; q_i^a = 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1; 2 \quad \text{and case (iv):} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

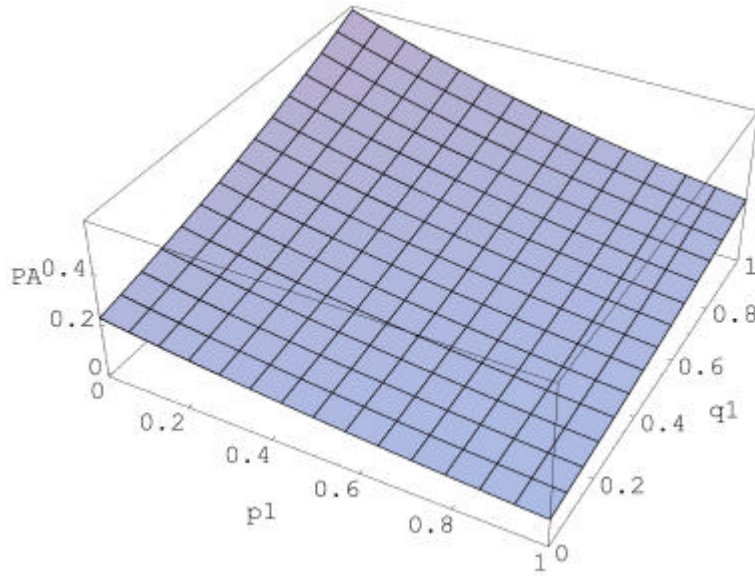


Figure 1: Success measure (ii) with $p_2 = 0.5$; $c = 0.1$; $d = 0.5$; and $\tau = 0.9$

⁶Our numerical results are robust for differing parameter constellations.

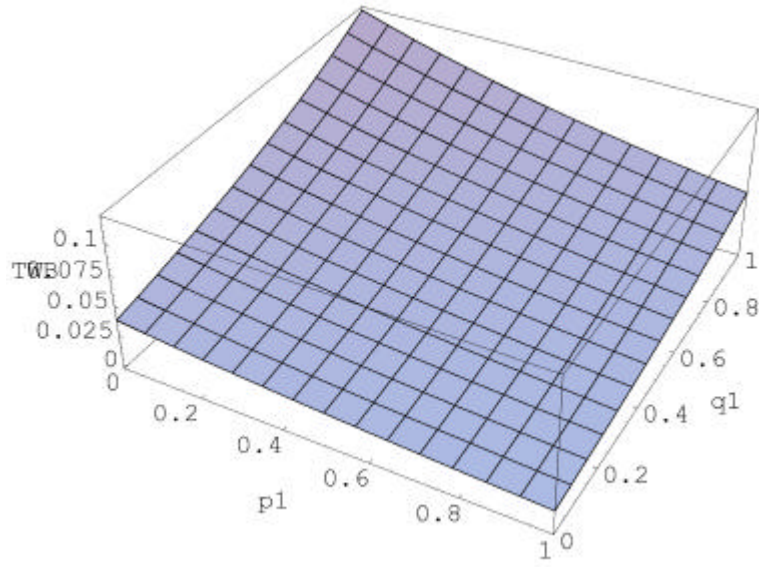


Figure 2: Success measure (iii) with $p_2 = 0.5$; $c = 0.1$; $d = 0.5$; and $\tau = 0.9$

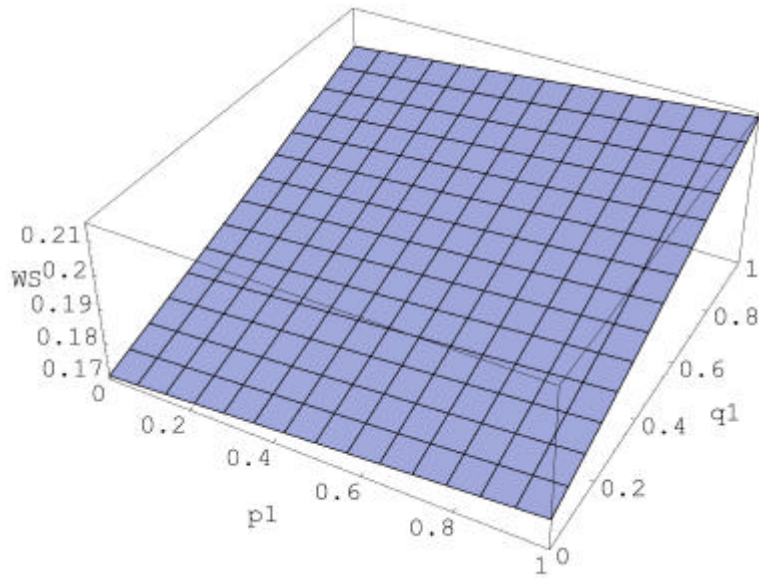


Figure 3: Success measure (iv) with $p_2 = 0.5$; $c = 0.1$; $d = 0.5$; and $\tau = 0.9$

Before discussing such results we want to confront them with those where the mathematical form of the mutual dependency of collective labor negotiations is quite different.

5 Non-linear interdependencies of outside option levels

If one assumes

$$b_i = w_j^{\otimes} \quad \text{with} \quad 0 < \otimes < 1 \quad \text{for} \quad i, j = 1; 2 \quad \text{and} \quad i \neq j; \quad (26)$$

instead of (9) the wages depend on the power indices p_1 and p_2 as follows:⁷

$$w_i = k_i w_j^{\otimes} \quad \text{for} \quad i, j = 1; 2 \quad \text{and} \quad i \neq j \quad (27)$$

where

$$k_i = \frac{\bar{w} + (1 - \bar{w})p_i}{\bar{w}} \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1; 2; \quad (28)$$

According to (26) the outside option levels b_i become 0 when wages in the other negotiations converge to 0. This implies rather specific results:

Proposition 1 The evolutionarily stable power configuration $(p_i^a; q_i^a)$ for $i = 1; 2$ must satisfy $p_i^a = 1; q_i^a \in [0; 1]$ for case (i);
 $p_i^a = 0; q_i^a = 1$ for case (ii), and
 $p_i^a = 0; q_i^a = 1$ for cases (iii) and (iv):

Proof. We prove the result for case (i); for the other cases the corresponding results are briefly summarized in the Appendix. One has

$$\frac{\partial w_1(p_1; p_2)}{\partial p_1} = i \frac{(\bar{w} - i - 1) \left(\frac{(\bar{w} - (p_1 - 1)i - p_1)(1 + (\frac{1}{\bar{w}} - 1)p_2)^{\otimes}}{i} \right)}{(\otimes^2 - i - 1)(\bar{w} - (p_1 - 1)i - p_1)}; \quad (29)$$

With the help of

$$A_1 = \bar{w} - (p_1 - 1)i - p_1; \quad (30)$$

$$A_2 = 1 + (\frac{1}{\bar{w}} - 1)p_2; \quad (31)$$

$$A_3 = \bar{w} - i - 1; \text{ and} \quad (32)$$

⁷A formula comprising both cases, the linear interdependency (9) and the non-linear one in (26), would be $b_i = c_i + d_i w_i^{\otimes}$. It would mean that (9) relies on $\otimes = 1$ and (26) on $c_i = 0$ and $d_i = 1$ and that we neglect other possibilities like, for instance, $c_i = 0$ for $\otimes = 1$ for which the result is with $w_1 = w_2 = 0$ trivial. In our view, the above linear specification (9) and the homogeneous non-linear one in (26) are the more natural assumptions how outside option wages are interrelated.

$$A_4 = \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3} \quad (33)$$

equation (29) can be expressed as

$$\frac{\partial w_1(p_1; p_2)}{\partial p_1} = \frac{A_3 \left(\frac{A_1 A_2}{A_3} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{A_1 A_4} \quad (34)$$

From (33) it follows

$$A_1, A_3, A_4 < 0 \quad \text{and} \quad A_2 > 0 \quad (35)$$

so that

$$\frac{\partial w_1(p_1; p_2)}{\partial p_1} > 0 \quad (36)$$

what proves that only constellation $(p^a; q^a)$ with $p^a = 1$ can be evolutionarily stable. Since w_1 does not depend on q_1 or q_2 there is no evolutionary adaptation of q , the trade union's power in employment negotiations. This is different for the more comprehensive success measures (ii), (iii), or (iv) where one obtains $p_i^a = 0$ and $q_i^a = 1$; for proof see Appendix. \square

Thus the non-linear interdependency (26) of outside option values b_i will soon or later lead to a so-called "union monopoly" (see Dunlop, 1944, and Oswald, 1982) with $p_i^a = 1$ if the power structure is purely wage guided whereas the opposite result is obtained for the more comprehensive success measures.

6 Discussion

Our results are conveniently summarized by Table 1 which lists for $i = 1, 2$ the evolutionarily stable power constellations $(p_i^a; q_i^a)$ for both types ("linear" or (9), "non-linear" or (26)) of linking the two parallel bargaining situations as well as for all four measures of (evolutionary or reproductive) success. By $q_i^{(a)}$ it is indicated that such levels are only weakly stable. The two linkage types yield the same results when success is measured by the achieved wage level w_i (case (i)), by rational product (case (ii)), and by the total wage bill $w_i L_i$ (case (iii)). For the remaining case the result differs: Whereas for the "linear" linkage it gets all the power in initial wage bargaining, the non-linear linkage makes it powerless in wage bargaining. Both linkages assign all the power in later employment bargaining to trade unions.

Table 1 illustrates that the stable power constellation can depend on both, the success measure and on the type of linkage. This may be seen as bad or good news:

² The bad news would be that we wanted to narrow down the wide spectrum of power constellations $((p_1; q_1); (p_2; q_2)) \in [0; 1]^4$. Although the results are mostly unique, they vary partly with the specification of success, respectively the type of linkage. Thus there are still (too?) many possibilities.

type of linkage	success measure			
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
$a \pm ne$	$p_i^a = 1, q_i^{(a)} \in [0; 1]$	$p_i^a = 0, q_i^a = 1$	$p_i^a = 0, q_i^a = 1$	$p_i^a = 1, q_i^a = 1$
non-linear	$p_i^a = 1, q_i^{(a)} \in [0; 1]$	$p_i^a = 0, q_i^a = 1$	$p_i^a = 0, q_i^a = 1$	$p_i^a = 0, q_i^a = 1$

Table 1: The evolutionarily stable power parameters p_i^a and q_i^a for the $a \pm ne$ and the non-linear linkage as well as for all 4 success measures

² A more opportunistic interpretation of our results would claim that we observe different power constellations in the real world and that our general approach apparently can account for this fact. Especially it may be simply a fact of life that the linkage of two collective labor negotiations is sometimes $a \pm ne$ and sometimes non-linear. Similarly, the success measure guiding the adaptation of the power constellation may vary: Unions, for instance, may primarily care for wages (most likely the less centralized collective bargaining is) but may also be socially responsible (in case of national trade unions) as suggested by the success measure (ii).

² Although the stable power constellation can change with the linkage type and the specification of success, Table 1 also displays quite some robustness. The result $(p_i^a; q_i^a) = (0; 1)$, for instance, can be justified by any combination of success measures (ii) and (iii) with linkage types (and also by success measure (iv) for the non-linear linkage).

If a power constellation $(p_i; q_i)$ is better than $(p_j; q_j)$, where "better" is defined by one of the 4 different success measures, why and how can the j -trade union (or both parties if the success measure suggests this) adapt a power constellation nearer to $(p_i; q_i)$? That such adaptation takes place rests on two assumptions, namely

- ² that power parameters can change over time
- ² in ways indicated by superior success.

The first assumption seems hardly restrictive. The strength of trade unions is influenced by many factors like their participation rates (which percentage of the labor force is unionized), the general employment situation etc. which are changing over time. Let us therefore concentrate on the latter assumption above. Here the justification will strongly depend on the success measure.

If the wage level is the measure of success the change of union power should result from power specific investments by trade unions. If, for instance, $(p_i; q_i)$ yields higher wages than $(p_j; q_j)$ since trade union i has a higher participation rate than union j , the latter will (re)direct its activities to increase its own participation rate. Similar

arguments should apply in case of the total wage bill or of the wage quota as success measure.

For the social output (case (ii)) as the measure of success) the adaptation of the power constellation over time could rely on investments by both parties or result from public opinion changes. In a society where capital assets are widely dispersed even the employer side might not object to power structures inspiring a larger social output. If in another region the social surplus is much higher, public opinion will support all attempts to imitate the example of the other region. This would be especially obvious when public opinion directly influences the power constellation in the sense that trade unions are only strong when their policy is publicly supported.

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Appendix

Proof of Proposition 2:

For the success measure (ii) we get

$$Y_1 = (L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2))^{-1} = \left[\frac{w_1(p_1; p_2)^{\otimes}}{\beta} \left(\frac{\beta + (1 - \beta)p_1}{\beta + (1 - \beta)q_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \right]^{-1}$$

and thus

$$\frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial p_1} = \left[\left(\frac{\beta^2}{\beta + (1 - \beta)p_1} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{B_1 \left(\frac{A_1 A_2^{\otimes}}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{\otimes}{1-\beta^2}}}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \right] = A_1 A_4$$

with $B_1 = \beta + p_1(1 - \beta)$ and $B_2 = \beta + q_1(1 - \beta)$. Since $B_1, B_2 > 0$ and $\otimes^2 < 1 + \otimes$ one has

$$\frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial p_1} < 0$$

what implies $p_1^* = 0$:

Similarly,

$$\frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial q_1} = \left[\frac{\beta \left(B_1 \left(\frac{A_1 A_2^{\otimes}}{\beta} \right)^{\frac{\otimes}{1-\beta^2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}}{B_2} \right] = B_3$$

with $B_3 = \beta(q_1(1 - \beta) - 1) < 0$ implies

$$\frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial q_1} > 0$$

and thus $q_1^* = 1$:

For the success measure (iii) or

$$LS_1 = w_1(p_1; p_2) \text{ } L_1(p_1; q_1; p_2)$$

one obtains

$$\frac{\partial LS_1}{\partial p_1} = \frac{(\alpha^2 \text{ } i \text{ } \alpha \text{ } i \text{ } ^{-}) (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2}} (\frac{B_1}{B_2} (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}})^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{A_1 A_4}$$

and thus due $\alpha^2 < \alpha + ^{-}$ that

$$\frac{\partial LS_1}{\partial p_1} < 0$$

what leads to $p_1^\pi = 0$.

Similarly,

$$\frac{\partial LS_2}{\partial q_1} = i \frac{(i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2}} (\frac{B_1}{B_2} (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}})^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{B_3}$$

implies $\frac{\partial LS_1}{\partial q_1} > 0$ and thus $q_1^\pi = 1$:

Finally, the success measure (iv) or

$$LQ_1 = LS_1 = L_1^{-}$$

yields

$$\frac{\partial LQ_1}{\partial p_1} = i \frac{\alpha (- \text{ } i \text{ } 1) (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2}} (\frac{B_1}{B_2} \text{ } (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}})^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{(1 + \alpha) A_1}$$

what implies $\frac{\partial LQ_1}{\partial p_1} < 0$ or $p_1^\pi = 0$:

Furthermore

$$\frac{\partial LQ_1}{\partial q_1} = \frac{(- \text{ } i \text{ } 1) (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2}} (\frac{B_1}{B_2} \text{ } (i \text{ } \frac{A_1 A_2^\alpha}{\text{ } ^{-}})^{\frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}})^{\frac{1}{1-\alpha}}}{A_1} > 0$$

so that $q_1^\pi = 1$: \forall